# EUROPE.

BY THE CABLE TO FEBRUARY 28.

Financial Distrust in England and a Money Panic in Prospect.

TURKEY TO EVACUATE SERVIA.

### ENGLAND.

Symptome of a Money Paule.
LONDON, Feb. 28-Evening A general feeling of distrust prevails in cles, and the stock market is prestrate.

### THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Gervin to be Evacuated by the Sultan's Troops Vienna, Feb. 28, 1867.

### THE CABLE TARIFF.

LONDON, Feb. 28, 1867. The Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company hold a meeting on the 12th of March to determine what re-ductions shall be made in the tells on the Atlantic Cable.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Lendon Money Market. London, Feb. 28-No Consols for money, 91.

LONDON, Feb. 28—Noon.

AMERICAN SECURITIES

are generally a trifle better to-day. The opening rate

are as follows:—

bonds. 73 London, Feb. 28—Evening. 90 % bonds. 73 %

The Frankfort Benrse.

The Frankfort Benrse.

United States bonds closed this evening at 76%.

The Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, Feb. 28—Evening.

The cotton market to-day opens frimer and considerably more active. The inquiry is good, both for speculation and manufacture, and the aggregate sales to-day will probably each 10,000 bales. No quotable change in prices has developed itself thus far, the current rates for middling uplands being still 13%d.

The cotton market closed fairly active, with a day's cale of 12,000 bales. Prices have advanced %d. Midding uplands 13%d. Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Breadstuffs are generally quiet. Corn is firm at 37s. por quarter for mixed American.

Liverpool Provisions Market.

Liverpool, Feb. 28—Noon.

The provisions market is without alteration.

### MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Portland on Saturday, February 16, arrived at this port, on the way to Liverpool, into last evening.

### OBITUARY.

Major General Anres Ward.

gram from Washington yesterday announced a of General Aaron Ward, of Fing Sing, Westdeceased was a native of Sing Sing, and was descended from a respectable family, of Revolutionary fame. He was born to 1794, and after graduating at Mount Pleasant Academy entered a law office for the purpose of studying the legal prefession. He had not been long engaged in his studies, however, before war with Great Britain was declared, and the young student promptly anounced his intention of taking the field. Governor Tompkins procured him a Heutenaucy in the Twonty-minth isfantry, and he served gallantly during the Canada campaign. For meritorious conduct on the battle field he was promoted to the rank of captain; but after the return of peace resigned his commission, ill mourn the death of the old soldier and statesman though he had attained the advanced age of seventy ree years, his mind retained its vigor to the last monit, and he passed away from earth in the full possess of his faculties and with unwavering hope of an rual life with his saviour.

Wednesday last, after a brief illness, at Elizabeth, N. J. He was a native of Charleston, S. C., and was born in that city during the year 1820. In early life he studied faw, and was admitted to the bar, but becoming tired of his profession he abandoned it, and became a journalist. In 1846 he established a periodical at New Orloans, centitled De Bow's Resieve, and from the vigor of its articles, and the stern, unwavering and argumentative defence which it accorded to the system of slave labor, soon became one of the most prominent magazines in the South. Himself a man of great talent, Mr. De Bow soon made his name known throughout the country, and satablished a reputation in the North as well as in his native section. Believing that the best policy for the Bouth to adopt was that of secession, he degree of the secessity of separation. Many of these writings are remarkable evidences of ability, and produced a marked effect upon the Southern mind. In 1848 Mr. De Bow was appointed to a vacant chair in the University of Louisiana, as Professor of Political Economy and Commercial Statistics. This position he filled with signal success, and to the satisfaction of all concerned. In 1863 he was appointed Superintendent of the United States Consus, and shortly after published his "Industrial Resources of the Southwest" (in three volumea), which remains to this day one of the most valuable works on the resources of the South. Although an ardent secessoming, and portion as a journalist to that of any office in the gift of the people. city during the year 1820. In early life he studied

Natali Perelli. Signor Natali Perelli, the well known singer, died in hitadelphia last evening, aged fifty-four years, of pneu-onis.

Huren and Ontario Ship Canal.
Tonorro, C. W., Feb. 28, 1867.
A crowded meeting was beid at St. Lawrence Hall last

A crowded meeting was beld at St. Lawrence Hall last bight to consider the Huron and Gatario ship canal scheme. The Mayor presided.

The following resolution was adopted.

Resolved. That this meeting is of the opinion that the proposed canal is the most importable project ever submitted to the people of Canada; that it is the duty and interest of every one to add and assat in the enterprise.

The President stated that it was the intention to ask of the Legislature a free grant of ten millious of sores of the public lands, and municipal aid would be asked from Toronto to the extent of five hundred thousand goltars. One or two speeches were made against the project.

The New Steam Line Between the Previnces.
Quesse, C. E., Feb. 25, 1807.

At a general meeting yesterday of the shareholders of the company to establish steam communication between the maritime provinces, it was announced that the regulate amount of capital had been subscribed, and the provisional directors were instructed to purchase the meamers in order that the line can start immediately apon the opening of navigation.

## THE ARRESTED HORFOLK MAGISTRATES.

Nonpolat, Va., Feb. 23, 1567.

The five magistrates of the Corporation Court arrested enterday for refusing negro testimony were arraigned aday. A. L. Hill was discharged, it appearing that he additionated from the decision of the Court. He is the magistrated that the court of the Court. He is the sty Union man among the magistrates. The case was spourned till to-morrow. The respondents recognised 1850 seek.

## THE STATE CAPITAL.

A mandate for the delivery of Captain George Olney, upon the requisition of the Governor of Virginia, was issued by Governor Fenton on the 12th inst. New facts having been presented, the Attorney General has concurred with the Governor in the following disposition of

the case:—
A mandate having been issued, on the 12th day of February, to the authorities of the city of New York, to arrest and deliver George Olney to the agent of the State of Virginia, in compliance with a requisition from the Governor of said State; and said Olney being now in custody, and it appearing from new facts which have come to the knowledge of the Executive since issuing said mandate, in such form as to compel attention thereto, clearly showing that the acts charged against said Olney are not sufficient to warrant such surrender to the agent aforesaid, I, therefore, hereby revoke said mandate, and direct that said Olney be released from custody.

R. E. FENTON.

R. E. FENTON.

The railroad people had a grand rough and tumble this afternoon before the Sonate committee. John Thompson, of underground notoriety, made the statement that Whitbeck and Vandenberg had joined his side, and threefore that there was but one project before the committee. Why, then, was it not reported? He charged it was delayed in consequence of a plan of Jake Sharpe & Co to sid the Broadway Surface Railroad project, and that Wilson, of the Metropolitus Company, was in league with Sharpe and his crowd. It was an eutrage that such men as Law, Sharpe and Richardsen should presume to dictate to the Legislature in the matter of granting new railroads. Thompson was quite asvers on the committee and binted complicity in the Broadway Surface scheme. Mr. Nat. Randail took a similar view, and made a ferce attack upon the committee. Mr. Witson denied that he had gone over to the Sharpe party, and charged that Thompson himself was the real party in the interest of the surface plan. Mr. Shaw also repudiated the charges of Thompson, and the squabble altogether was quite lively. The committee took a vote on the Thompson bill after the arguments, and three went in its favor. One of these three voters (Senator Williams) reserved the right to change his vote hereafter.

The Constitutional Convention, and spent a few hours in buncombe and petty manouvering. The word "males" was stricken out of the bill by a vote of twenty to one, thus showing a majority in favor of female suffrage. The matter is special order for to-morrow again.

## NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Feb. 28, 1867.

To incorporate the Rochester Hydraulic Company. The Yonkers Excise bill. For the improvement of Third

Inspector at Whitehall.

The annual report of the Brooklyn Institute was presented and ordered printed.

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BILLS INTRODUCES.

To incorporate the Manhattan Warehouse Company; to incorporate the Union of German Veterans of New York; to amend an act for the incorporation of companies to navigate the ocean by steamships; to incorporate the Soldiers' Busir ess Messenger and Despatch Company; to amend the law relative to pilots in the port of New York—it declares that a pilot who brings a vessel into the port acquires no right thereby to take her out; for the extension of Prospect Park, Brooklyn; to amend the charter of the Brooklyn institute; relating to the Orphans' Home of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New York; to tacillitate the construction of the Cooperstown and Susquehanna Valley Railrusd; amending an act authorizing the North American Life Insurance Company to make special deposits in the Bank department; to incorporate the Jamestown Driving Park.

Authorizing the removal of fonces along plank roads during the winter; the Christopher Street Cross Town Railrusd bill—yeas 19; amending an act relative to the Protestant Episcopal public achool; incorporating the Masociation of Watertown; to abolish the office of inspector of guspowder in Brocklyn; amending the charter of the village of Port Richmond; authorizing the rebuilding of a bridge over the Chemung canal at Elmirs; relative to common schools in Lockport; relative to the election of the directors of the Rechester Common Council; to amend the charter of the Young Man's Christian Association of New York; making appropriations for the payment of the principal and interest of the canal dobt; to provide for existing deficiencies in moneys for the support of Brooklyn common schools; incorporating the Astoria and Hunter's Point Railroad Company.

blacks to vote, and Mr. Low in favor of universal suf-frage.

Amendments were adopted allowing all citizens, with-out distinction of sex or color, to vote on the question of adopting the constitution, but excluding deserters and persons who were engaged in the late rebelilon. Pro-gress was then reported, and the Senato adjourned.

The bill to change the time for the annual meeting of the Excise Commissioners was considered in Committee of the Whole, and, after debate, was recommitted to the Committee on Internal Affairs of Towns and Coun-

the Committee on Internal Affairs of rowns and Courties.

The bill to provide for increased fare on the Niagara Street Railroad, Buffalo, was taken up and recommitted, with instructions to amend, by a vote of 83 to 22.

The SPRAKER presented the transactions of the State Relectic Medical Society.

Mr. Hiscoric reported a bill providing for a convention to revise the constitution, with amendments, as instructed yesterday. The bill was ordered printed as amended, and placed on the files of members to morrow.

amended, and placed on the files of members to-morrow morning.

The bill to amend an act relative to the Banklag Department was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to sid is the construction of the Albany and Sasquehanna Railroad was taken up. After discussion the bill was ordered to a third reading.

At the evening session the Spraker announced the consideration of the Governor's message as the special order. No quorum being present a call of the House was ordered. Proceedings under the call continued until half-past nine o'clock, when they were suspended, and without transacting any other business the House adjourned.

## NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

## OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

Return to this Station of the United States Roycume Cutter Neumba-The Raises Frigate Brandywine to be Sold at Auction-Gunboat Yantic, &c. Forrage Monror, Feb. 26, 1867.

The United States revenue cutter Nemaha, which has been absent about three months—part of the time ice-bound at Washington and the rest of the time undergoing repairs at Baltimore—has strived again at this station, and will resume her former duties boarding vessels passing in and out the capes. She is in fine condition compared with what she was when she went away, and is atill commanded by Captain Sands.

The United States frights Brandywine, recently raised off the Portamouth Maval Yard dock, where she was sunk in the early part of the war, is soon to be sold at auction. Her long submersion has not apparently injured her bull greatly, and the probability is that she will bring a good round sum.

The United States naval stoamer Yantic came down this morning from the naval anchorage, and now life moored in the stream near the flagship Susquehanns. It is expected she will sail within a day or two to the Gulf squadron. The gunboat Taconey arrived from the Navy Yard this evening, and will probably leave at the same stime with the Yantic.

The weather still continues cold and the wind is unfavorable for outward bound vessels. Quite a fleet of vessels are in the harbor.

RAISHON, Feb. 25, 1857.

Mr. Scaggin introduced into the Lower House of the Legislature to-day a resolution declaring the willingness of North Carolina to accept in good fash the proposed pian of Congress for the reconstruction of the Southern States. The resolution created much excitement, and an animated discussion ensued. Finally it was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

NAMEVILLE, Feb. 26, 1867.

The Legislature has adopted a resolution calling on the federal government, through General Thomas, for a sufficient military force to keep the peace and restors order and quies in the State. The preamble aliques that in several counties violence prevails over the civil law.

### MEXICO.

Great Confusion at Vera Crus—Communica-tion With the City of Mexico Cut off by the Liberale—The French Troops Embarking in

rived and reports that the greatest confusion prevails and communication with the city of Moxico is entirely cut off. The liberals hold all important lines and by prompt action have thrown the imperialists into dis-

naval force, with one iron-clad, has recently arrived to

protect the emberkation.

The French troops and foreigners are leaving the country as fast as possible, and it is believed that Maximilian will leave seen, perhaps within ten days.

Escabedo's Omelal Report of His Recent Victory Over Miramon.
Washington, Feb. 28, 1867.
The following is a translation of General Escobedo

The following is a translation of General Escobedo's official report of his recent victory over Miramon:

Hacerria of San Jacunco, Feb. 12-3 P. M. Senor Lerdo of Tulada, Minister of State of Mexico:

This date I forwarded the following to the Secretary of War. "At ten o'clock A. M. I came upon the rear guard of the enemy, who exchanged several cannon shot with our forces, and continued to retreat with confusion on account of our stateds, a distance of four learnes, until a sudden charge of cavalry completely routed him, feaving in our possession a number of prisoners, all his artiflery, assumunition trains, equipages and all he had. With the cavalry under my command. I pursued him as far as this haclenda, where I ordered a halt in order to give rest to my treops and to pick up the booty abandoned by the enemy in his flight. The daring General Genomino Trevium and Colonel Pedro Martinez are pursuing him with two columns of cavalry, doing their utmost to evertake Miramou and his accomplice, who left here precipitately on dying from us." Later I will give you a detailed report of this brilliant action of the constitutional forces; for the present I content imposit with what I have said above. You will inform the constitutional President and present him my felicitations with the success with which Providence has favored our cause.

MORINO ESCOBEDO.

MORINO ESCOBEDO.

In an address dated at Zacatecas on the 2d of February
President Juarez thanks Escobedo's army for their tri
umph over the forces commanded by Miquet Miramon.

## THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF NEW YORK.

Public Instruction.
The annual report of Mr. Victor M. Rice, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, transmitted to the Legislature on Wednesday last, contains some interesting in-

clusive of those within cities.

The number of schoolhouses, as reported, is 11,547, as follows:—Built of logs, 181; frame buildings, 9,815; of brick, 1,021; of stone, 530. In 1856 the total was 11,692, as follows:—Log, 307; frame, 9,788; brick, 814; stone, 583. There has been a net increase in the rural school districts in ten years of five schoolhouses, and in the cities of fifty.

The achool house of New York and Brocklyn are not capable of seating all the children who apply at their doors for admission. The authorities postpone from year to year the crection of new buildings, till the deficiency of room and the crowd of pupils will admit of no further delay. The contrast of what is with what ought to be, in thousands of cases, is discreditable to the State.

Cities Rural districts.

\$2,092,042 \$2,465,847
1966. \$2,092,438 2,045,847
Total in 1865 \$4,565,300
Total in 1865 INCOME.

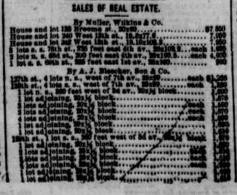
The amount raised for school purposes by local taxation was as follows:

Cities. Provides.

was \$5,785,600 24.

The Indian schools in the several reservations are acting with visible effects upon the condition of the various tribes in the State. They number twenty-siz, with an agregate of 1,043 pupils, and an average attendance of 435. The school term is twenty-siz and a half weeks. The annual appropriation of \$4,000 is not sufficient and should be increased. Their aggregate cost during the last year was \$5,258 82.

## MORE COUNTERFEITS AFLOAT.



## INAUGURATION BALL

LAST NIGHT.

Benefit of the Widows and Orphans of the Old Fire Department at the New Academy of Music.

&c.

The old Fire Department had a revival last ever of its ancient gley on the occasion of the annual ball for the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the gallant old department. Always potent in giving color to otherwise glosmy precincts, and powerful in making if any undertaking of a social character, although it might be even so onerous a task as that undertaken last ovening of inaugurating the new Academy building in Fourteenth steet. The prestige of the old department, however, had all to do with the brilliancy of the display, the bustle of congregating conveyances and the gay some that was begun in the vicinity of that building throughout the evening. Through its power were assembled as early as eight P. M. a great train of conveyances and crowds of impouring medications, and carriages drawning their glow course edecations, and carriages drawning their glow course.

value, as reported by the Trontees, is \$652,156.

The untire some expended for libraries and apparatus during the school year oading September 30, 1866, was \$214,106 in this device; for out of the device that formed the outline of the appropriation of \$55,000 from the United States deposit fund for library purposes was apportioned as follows:—To the cities, \$20,187 08; to the rural districts, \$34,812 92.

come was ever bright and unusually pleasing in 1/2 general (estures of beauty.

THE STRUCTAYORS

of this porgrous scene formed of shounselves a picture unrivalled for spleador of ensemble and beauty in dotall. Eyery seat in the house was filled with gaily attired dimirers of the more lively picture of the moving sortery. The private boxes were adorned with numbers of indice that gentlemen in the full display of the most insternal facilities, while the most sentent had good for the folding, which were even as lively and a pleakantly filled with nearly droster even in lively and a pleakantly filled with nearly droster oven as lively and

seautiful ladies as was the more extensive portion of the

house.

The music flarged not until the noise of the waking city, heard without by expectant hackman, spoke of the MProach of day. The dance went on as merrily, pleasantly found as joyful an echo in every heard. The committee were as active and courteous and the guesta as willing to prolong the festivities as at an earlier stage of the p. Occedings. But dawn was near at hand, and with it dispersion. So when the quickstep, suggestive of home, was played a rush for the drossing rooms followed the first strains of the music. And after heavy garments had been thrown over frail forms; after a long file of guests had redeemed a goodly collection of rumpled overcouts and crushed hats, the company stepped out into the morning as, and while being ratiled off in private caleches or hired hacks chatted over the firemen's ball.

### THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

A Lecture by Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D.

of roligious freedom, nor the sacrad sonse of home it was not the general diffusion of wealth, increase of suffrage, spread of intelligence—excelspit as all these undoubtedly were. They were the heritage of ideas undoubtedly were the last existed in the past, in the sighteemth century. The most decisive events in history since the birth of Chriss were the discovery of America, the establishment of the republic here, the faventions of the telegraph, steam or gine, railread and printing press, and the religious regime, railread and printing press, and the religious regime, railread and printing press, and the religious regime, and the interest control of the sublime folks of unity—not obstar of the age? It was the practical conception of the sublime idea of unity—not the theoretical idea, but the practical—the unity of States, of races and colors, of men with men, of men with nature and of man with 60d. All the political, scientific and commercial achievements of the age floated around this idea. That physiological problems of the descent of the human races from a single pair was losing its insterest; for a common conscience and common thought now constituted an essential unity. Othelio and Deademona, though one was black and the other white, were one in color so far as they are regarded in this light. It was a harmiess theory to reach the idea of unity in nature, as Professor Agussix had so nobly done. The man who thinks he owes no duty to a horse or a dog is only a little superior to the Virginis judge who decided before the war that a black man had no rights which a white man was bound to respect. Applause.) No animal ought to be unnecessarily injured. The thought of unity had given birth, in England, France and America, to societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals, which is revolutionizing the irrest of women, and, by giving her the privilege of suffrag

capacities, they discover that city and country and to supplement and complete each other the products of men's finest genius—painting, music, the drams, &c.—which were found in the cities, were necessary to the fullest pleasure of cultivated tastes. A many-sided culture is a mark of highest growth, but this was not necessary to sturdy principles of character; but artificial size were much in the way of the natural hatred which belonged to actual vices. Work and play were beginning to have a better relative proportion, work being tempered by play. Once wer and hunting were the only pastimee, while literature was regarded with a forbidding prejudice. As labor was more universal it became more respectable and graceful. Since 1870 the machinery introduced in England had done more work than 2,000,000,000 people could have done in the same time without the steam engine, spinning-jenny, &c. Every means of doing work by machinery, instead of destroying trades, originated many. There were twice as many weavers in England now as there were before the invention of the spinning-jenny. The locomotive did not do away with the necessity of horses, but more were used now along the roads than would have carried the freight before. Ideal beauty and utility were becoming more and more united. The professious alone did not need the trained intellect, but in every trade it was becoming known that the better trained intellectually the more efficient. The next marked tendency to unity was seen in the disposition of samaler States to coalesce into larger nationalities, such as was neticed in the recent histories of Prussia, France, England, &c. These, together with America, would eventually be the only nationalities, all the other states being whelmed in them. Thanks were due to the great Bismarck sponge which had weep from the slate of the world so many of the small duchies of Germany. (Laughter.) The counterpoise of a few many of the small duchies of Germany. (Laughter.) The counterpoise of a few houses of all mations are sending t

A detachment of the Forty-first colored infantry arrived here to-day from Naghville, en route to Baton Rouge. THE DEATH PENALTY ABOLISHED IN ILLINOIS.

MOVEMENTS OF COLORED TROOPS.

# BOILER EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL ITEMS.

The celebrated trick horse Senzation, belonging to the equentriesno, kins Leo Rudson, and valued at \$10,000, was choked to death in its stall, at Paterson, on February 20.

ary 20.

This is the last week of Miss Helen Western's engagement s. the Chestaut, of the Riching's troupe, at the Acade my of Music, and E. L. Davenport, at the Walnut,

Acade my of Music, and E. L. Davenport, at the Walnut, Phili-idelphia.

7, the Roncari Italian opera troope, from New Orleans, were to appear in Mobile on the 25th instant.

Miss Lotts, one of the bost comedience in the West, will commence an engagement at Crosby's Opera House, Chicago, on the 4th inst.

The Olympie Long Strike company appear at the Brocklyn Academy of Music on the 1st inst.

Miss Mary hitchell and Mr. J. W. Alrangh repeared in Griffith Gaunt, at New Haven, February 27. Both artists have been very successful thus season.

Owens is meeting with great success in New Orleans Miss Glyn's dramatic readings, in London, have produced a great season. Her betypectation of Othelia and to be something femaliance and pore.

## MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

The steamship Bising Star, Captain Fueber, will leave

The mans for Central America and the South Pacific will close at ha f past ten o'clock on Friday morning. The NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for the Pacific

e ready at half-past nine o'clock in the morning. lingle copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cente

Is New York in the Tropics?
Cortainly not; but early citizen of New York can are;
round himself with tropical tragrance in December by
aprinking on his handberthief a few drops of Fiftation's
MIGHT SLOOMING CERA US. A Card.—The Grover & Baker Sewing Ma-chine Company beg to inform their patrons and the public that while their establishment. & Broadway, is being re-paired and refitted, their business was 't be continued as usual at the adjoining premises, No. 47.

A. Mott's Chemical Powerde Restores Gras Hair, and is decidedly the best Hair Dres die used sold by RUSHTON, 10 Aster House, and by all dru grists.

A. J. ordice and Gentlemen, lease call and examine our ready mate flothing for Gents, loye and Youths, and learn the recent prices.

An Old Surac for Children. Don't Fall to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Sy Aup for children tecthing. No mother who has ever tried it will consent to the re-full pass through this critical period without the aid of this invaluable preparation. Gives rest to the mathes and roiled and beatle to the child. Curse "wind cotic, and regulates the bowels," Thity-five cents a bottle. Be sure

having the fac simile of "Curis & Perkins" on the wrapper. All otherware base imitations. Batchelor's Hair Dye.—The Reet in the world; the only perfect Dye; harmiess, reliable, instantiane ms. Factory, 81 Barclay street.

Bartlett's Sewing Machines A New Style, at 120 Agent wanted Principal office, 500 Breadway, corner of Prince street Cristadorp's Hair Dyz. The Best Rver Man-

Dr. Marshall, 573 Brondway. Newer Palle Dr. Von Risenberg Cures Benfaese Arthing from catarrhal affection of the meatus auditorus external.

Dr. Von Risonberg Cures Every Disparer of the eye, ear, throat; catarrh and aethma. Office Six Fitth avenue, corner of Twenty-nighth street. Dr. Von Elsenberg Cures Chronic Cuttyres and all diseases of the lungs, liver and heart. Office, will little avenue, corner of Twenty-eighth street.

Elliptic Lorkstitch Sewins Machines II Broadway. Highest premiums Maryland Institute, York and Penusylvania State Fairs, 1886. Piorence Reversible Feed MACHINES, LOCKSTOTCH SEWING MACHINES, New York.

Grover & Balcer's Highest Promium Sowing Lea & Perrin's Sauce-Delicions with Soup, ish, game, meats, &c. JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, Agents for the United States. Miller & Co., Canal Street. After May 1,

Prepared Flour of Bran, the True Remedy for Diabetis. J. W. SHEDDEN, Chemist, 365-Bowery, cor. 4th st. Ranges.—Ranges for Hotels and Families.— Hotel Cooking Aparatus, a specialty: large assertment on and; new styles, new improvents. BEAMIALDL, DEAN &CO., manufacturers, 247 Water et.

Royal Havana Lettery.—Primes Paid in old. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for boundoons and all kinds of Gold and Silver. AVLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, M. C.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock Stitch Sewing Machine - ELIAS HOWE, Jr. (original inventor of the naving machine), President, 598 Broadway, New York Wigs. Toopees, and Ornamental Hair. Son quality Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCS-ELOR'S, 16 Boud street.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lockstick Newing Ma Wood Sowing Machine. - Improved Whool on

We Call Attention to the Valuable Property to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., that day, a 13 c'cleck, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 11 Broadway, Rant Thirty-first street, four story b, a, b, a, 80, 15 11.105/202.

MISCELLANEOUS. N IMPORTANT STATEMENT

PUBLIC HEALTER We feel justified to calling the attention of physicians and the public to the fact that there exists only one preparation EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH, the greatest tomic

invigorator and remedy of the age. to the New York Academy of Medicine, that Hoff's Mart est-

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT Depot for America, No. 542 Broadway.

Price per single dozen, \$6.

One dozen and upwards delivered to our part of the dis-

A DEATH FROM SEVERE BUT INS."
Were the merits of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EE

thousands who have for the pasts! twenty-five years used to can testify that no burn or scalids a too severe to yield to the soothing and healing influence. It relieves the dreadful agony in a few moments, and it calls quickly without leaving the slightest scar. As a specify for chilblatne, sores, influentiation, piles, swellings, bust san, &c., it has not an equal to the world. One triel will outroos you. So costs a box. For sale by all druggists and 1 by the dozen or single box at the depot, & Cudar streats?

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